

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Subscription Rates:
Per Month \$.50 Per Month, Foreign75
Per Year 5.00 Per Year, Foreign 6.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON, Manager.

FRIDAY

SEPTEMBER 8.

FEDERAL CONTROL OVER YELLOW FEVER.

Almost without dissent the people of the Gulf States have welcomed the intervention of President Roosevelt and the assumption of control of quarantine by the Federal Government in the present epidemic of yellow fever. The reason for this acquiescence in what a sensitive South still feels is almost an invasion of states' rights, is the general knowledge and experience that two or three thousand boards of health, each careful of its own dignity and intolerant of others are of no avail in fighting a disease which spreads so fatally as yellow fever.

In the first place the fever broke out in widely separated spots. Mississippi and Louisiana found themselves looking askance at each other as hotbeds of the plague. Governor Vardaman of Mississippi ordered a quarantine enforced against Louisiana; Governor Blanchard hotly retorted. Only the thickening harvest of death calmed their anger.

Then Mayor Behrman of New Orleans joined Governor Blanchard in asking for Federal assistance. President Roosevelt instantly responded by ordering Surgeon-General Walter Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, to take charge. He was instructed to brook no interference from any quarter.

Now that Federal quarantine has become fully operative, the Southern press, in commending the President for his prompt action, call attention to the lack of panic among the citizens of the afflicted localities. They point with sarcastic finger to the endless petty quarrels of the multitudinous boards of health and remark that there was but one remedy. It was taken not in terror, but in cool calculation.

Naturally the factions resulting from the first broils are not wholly silenced. Some ardent states' rights journals, necessarily admitting the efficiency of the government's acts and regretting the disorganization which rendered it necessary, give voice to fears that this may prove once more the entering wedge to infringement of a state's control of its local affairs. Confessing the government's right to the supervision of traffic on all waterways, these protesters assert once more the right of every state to manage its internal affairs to suit itself.

The President takes his authority from the quarantine law, which provides for the establishment of quarantine rules and regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury and to be enforced by the sanitary authorities of states and municipalities. If they refuse or fail to perform them "the President shall execute and enforce the same and adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of such diseases, and may detail or appoint officers for that purpose."

THE AMERICAN WAY.

It would have been proper yesterday in the Advertiser's discussion of schools to admit the success which the High School has had in making itself acceptable to white parents. By gradually raising the standard of knowledge of English the High School has so far changed its color that, during the past year seventy-three per cent. of its pupils were Caucasians. It is not so many years ago that more than seventy-three per cent. were non-Caucasians. At the present rate of progress it will not be long before the High School will have its student body as thoroughly Americanized in blood as it long has been in instruction.

The idea of having mixed schools where the mixture is of various social and political conditions is wholly American; but not so mixed schools where the American youth is submerged by the youth of alien races. On the mainland the Poles, the Russian Jews, the Huns and the negroes are, as far as practicable, kept in schools of their own, with the teaching in English; and only where the alien breeds are few, as in the country, are they permitted to mingle with white pupils. In the South, where Americans of the purest descent live, there are no mixed schools for whites and negroes; and wherever color or race is an issue of moment, the American way is defined through segregation. Only a few fanatics or vote-hunters care to lower the standard of the white child for the sake of raising that of the black or yellow child.

One great and potent duty of our higher schools, public and private, is to conserve the domination here of Anglo-Saxon ideas and institutions; and this means control by white men. We have no faith in any attempt to make Americans of Asiatics. There are too many obstacles of temperament and even of patriotism in the way. The main thing is to see that our white children when they grow up, are not to be differentiated from the typical Americans of the mainland, having the same standards, the same ideals and the same objects, none of them tempered by the creeds or customs of decaying or undeveloped or pagan races.

EFFECTS OF THE TREATY.

It is supposed that the Japanese ministry will go out of office as the result of the peace treaty which was signed yesterday. The Japanese accept the published terms at face value and their disappointment over the apparent failure to exact money from the beaten Russians is clear. There is nobody to take revenge upon but the ministry, as the emperor is above reproach, hence the probability of a parliamentary emute. Even the great Itō suffered in public opinion and in parliamentary support when, ten years ago, he yielded up the chief fruits of the war with China at the threat of Russia, Germany and France.

It is the fault of a popular body like the Japanese Diet or the American Congress that it often acts in serious international matters without full data. Diplomats must keep some secrets even from co-ordinate public officers and it is fairly suspected that the terms with Russia are much more satisfactory to Japanese ideals than the law-makers and the people know. Suppose Russia agreed to pay an indemnity in case the world should hear nothing about it! Suppose the offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain—a thing of inestimable value to Japan—had been proffered by England as an exchange for the indemnity by insisting upon which Japan would merely prolong the war! Surely something must have happened to make the Japanese negotiators and the government at home so complaisant over a result which looks, on the face, like a Japanese diplomatic failure. But whatever it is it is a secret, in maintaining which the ministers of the crown may be vicariously sacrificed.

The visit of Oakland baseball nine to Honolulu would be a momentous event in the history of Hawaiian sport. The question of finances, of course, looms up large, but with the Californians in a spirit to accept slight concessions, all difficulties in the way of the trip being made should be easily smoothed over. With the Oaklanders playing a series of games here an invaluable line could be obtained on the calibre of the local ball-playing aggregations.

The Hawaiian marksmen at Seagirt, N. J., have not reported any victories yet. But as they are drawing down over \$3000 for the trip they may not feel so badly about it. Indeed the \$3000 plus might have been the target they were aiming at.

During the past year-and-a-half libel suits to the amount of \$21,000,000 are said to have been entered against the San Francisco Bulletin. In number they are about fifty. Many of them were brought by the Schmitz administration.

Has any travel on the beach been impeded by the sea walls? It might be well to find out before condemning a lot of costly improvements.

The supervisory red tape makes blue reading.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

If a few more citizens would exercise an equal degree of common sense there would be less occasion for seeking the private school for supposed social standing, accommodation of pupils or stronger teaching force.—Bulletin.

The chief reason why the leading private school in Hawaii is crowded to the doors can hardly be set down as social, although that consideration may weigh with some. Strong and well-paid teachers and modern facilities are, of course, persuasive; but those who would understand why the school in question is preferred by so many to any public school must first realize the vast change which has come over white people regarding the co-education of the races.

The old missionary idea was that the association in school of white children with those of other races would raise the level of the aliens. So it would and did; but it also lowered the level of the whites. The various races struck an average. A Chinese boy, for example, was somewhat better than his little cousin of Canton and the white boy somewhat less well-equipped, philologically and morally at least, than his little cousin of Philadelphia or St. Louis. White boys learned undesirable habits; their standards were altered; their English was corrupted by the jargon heard about them just as the English of small children is being spoiled now by constant intimacy with Japanese nurses. And as the numbers of Chinese, Japanese and other non-Caucasians increased in the public schools, the bad effect upon the white minority became more pronounced. In some photographs of school children in the mass given to Labor Commissioner Sargent when he was last here, there were throngs of brown and yellow youngsters crowding about a lonesome few of white children. One could not help being sorry for the whites; under such environments they could hardly be expected to grow up with the ideals of white men and women, the ideals of civilization and Americanism. It will be small recompense to the parents to know that their children, in losing part of their priceless birthright may have done a little something towards bettering the outlook of "the alien breeds without the law."

Seeing the situation Oahu College, without expressly discriminating against the brown man or the yellow man, has made itself a typical American school—the only one of size and strength in this Territory. There is perhaps no other school here whose pupils in the mass would be recognized on the mainland as belonging to an American institution. To parents who have common sense, who want their children to be brought up in the way of the old home, who have no desire to sacrifice their offspring to improve the chances in the world of the son of Ozaka or the daughter of Ah Moy, the offering of such a school is received with a satisfaction which nothing of a merely social nature could afford. And why should it not be so?

ROOSEVELT AND SARGENT.

It is not surprising that the relations between President Roosevelt and Commissioner Sargent should be strained by the Chinese question. The President and the Commissioner have very different points of view. As a statesman, the elected chief of a world-power, Mr. Roosevelt must consider all the factors in the problem, commercial, agricultural and maritime, as well as those suggested by organized labor. Mr. Sargent, on the other hand, is a labor man, pure and simple. When Congressman Hepburn, in his Honolulu banquet speech, scored the tyranny of trades-unionism, Mr. Sargent's reply showed that he took the extreme labor view. His antipathy to the Chinese was as marked as that of a California politician. Between such a man and a statesman must be a yawning divergence.

The new alignment in the United States on the question of making an equitable treaty with China is as follows:

For the Treaty:	Against the Treaty:
Southern cotton growers.	Organized labor.
Hawaiian cane growers.	
Pacific coast business men.	
Employers of domestic servants.	
Ocean-carrying trade.	
Exporters and importers.	

Looking at this exhibit one can see that the President, in the nature of things, must stand where he does if he is to stand anywhere. He can not ignore the great market for cotton which would be destroyed, if China, backed by Japan, should retaliate through a tariff because of Chinese exclusion from America. Our cane-growers may not count for a great deal with the President, but they are not to be overlooked. Pacific Coast business sentiment as lately expressed by the President of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and as often voiced by men like F. W. Dohrmann, represents a powerful force and an urgent need of cheaper labor; the demand all over the East for household servants is importunate and the ocean-carrying trade of the Pacific and the importers and exporters that create it, assuredly must have a say. These things a President of the whole people must consider; but an organized labor man, bound by union rules, has no right to consider them except as forces to be overthrown.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Should any hitch occur in getting Federal aid for Honolulu sanitation, we hope that the Governor will come to see the need of reorganizing the Board of Health. Those who have seen several administrations of the Board can not help being aware that the Pinkham regime is the most unsatisfactory of the series. It is active where it ought to be quiet and inactive where it ought to be busy. Let the question be one of labor and small farming—something utterly foreign to the purposes of the Board—and President Pinkham is ready to give three months of unremitting attention to it. But when it comes to exerting himself to prevent the contact, even on terms of closest intimacy, between clean people visiting the Molokai settlement and lepers rotting there, the president stands idly by, disclaiming responsibility. Given a chance to attack the Rapid Transit Company with a serried array of figures which merely demonstrate how arithmetic may be made to deceive and the president of the Health Board labors with the zeal of an enthusiast, careless of time or fatigue as he is of the real business of his office. But when the question is one of campaigning against yellow fever mosquitoes, as the Board did in the time of Larnach, Pinkham contents himself with sending a man about to pour oil into a few storm-sewers in Kakaako and letting the rest of the town take care of itself. If Pinkham would show half the zeal which he displays in trying to compel non-English-speaking Japanese to employ, when they are sick, non-Japanese-speaking doctors—if he would display half as much zeal, we say, in compelling the Asiatics to keep their houses and stores sanitary, his Board would have at least one good excuse for staying in office under him. Now it has none. Pinkham is either utterly inefficient or utterly regardless; and in either case he deserves to lose his job.

One of the astonishing failures of the war has been made by the Cossacks. Traditions of their prowess have kept Europe in awe for ninety years, but in the conflict with the Japanese the Cossacks were the least effective arm of the Czar's service. Probably against old-time infantry and artillery the rough-riders of the steppes made good, but horsemen can not ride up to the repeating rifles and machine guns of this modern era. The day of great cavalry charges is probably over and all that remains for mounted corps to do now is to scout through country that can't be seen from balloons or traversed by automobiles.

Mr. Bryan ought to have a reception by the whole people irrespective of party. He is a great representative American who may yet be President of the United States. Disagreement with his political or financial beliefs does not deprive him of his distinction as the leader of a national party who rises superior to defeat and keeps his place in the saddle. We hope that everybody in the islands who can do anything towards giving Mr. Bryan a good time and filling his mind with true impressions of Hawaii will consider it a personal duty to help. He comes on October 4.

Supervisor Moore was right in saying that much of the road work in this city is a farce. The reason is that it is political rather than practical. In campaign times the highways swarm with "citizens" who play at work for good money and the pavements they lay begin to disintegrate in the first heavy storm. Public policy would be served by letting out road work to responsible contractors under bonds. The present system involves an arrant waste of funds.

The present crusade against mosquitoes is a languid affair both on the part of the householders and the Board of Health.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Dr. P. F. Frear and wife returned from San Francisco in yesterday's steamer.

B. R. Banning, W. M. Campbell and St. C. Sayres were passengers home in the Ventura.

There will be a rehearsal tonight for "The Serenade" at the Hawaiian Opera House.

Mrs. Lorin Andrews, the Attorney General's wife, returned from the Coast in the Ventura.

This will be the third night of the Elks' Club pedro tournament and the last night for entries.

Judge Dole appointed C. R. Hemmery referee in bankruptcy for the time that W. T. Rawlins is absent.

Miss Annie McCrossen, daughter of John T. McCrossen, is convalescent after an attack of rheumatism.

Frank Turk, the erstwhile shipping master, has been appointed a guard at Oahu Prison.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles B. Cooper have taken the Kunst place at Waikiki for a few months.

J. K. Clarke, of Hind, Rolph & Co.'s office, and his brother, Ben Clarke, have left for a visit to the Coast.

The unalarmed employees of the road and garbage departments of the county are to be paid twice a month.

Ernest H. Wodehouse leaves in the Manchuria for Vancouver, where he will join Mrs. Wodehouse, who has been on a trip east.

Miss Mabel Edwards, who has been acting as assistant in the Kilauea post-office during Mr. Cox's absence, is back in town again.

A reception to the officers of the German cruiser Condor at the Young Hotel is being arranged by the German residents of Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Dodge's Preparatory School will open on Monday, September 11, with Miss Robertson and Mrs. Coxin in charge.

A horse belonging to D. Vasconcellos died in the water while an attempt was being made to take it out to the steamer Maui at Kahuku.

A small rubbish fire behind the Moana Hotel led to a precautionary alarm from Box 135 yesterday noon. The blaze was easily extinguished.

J. D. McVeigh, superintendent of the Molokai settlement, has so far recovered from his severe accident as to be able to take drives about town.

All members are requested to attend a special, important meeting of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, at the Catholic Mission Hall this evening at 7:15.

The board of supervisors of the Free Kindergarten and Children's Aid Association will hold their regular meeting at 9:30 this morning in the Y. W. C. A. rooms.

Mrs. Earl, wife of the proprietor of the Earl Fruit Company of California, accompanied by Miss Ethel Barr, arrived yesterday on the Ventura to remain here a few weeks.

Senator John C. Lane is quoted as denouncing the appointment of J. Keane, "the hottest kind of a Home Ruler," as road overseer for Koolaula by the Board of Supervisors.

A benefit dance will be given tomorrow evening at Progress Hall by Pacific and Olive Branch lodges of Rebekah. It will be an informal affair. A good cause it to be benefited.

The Commercial Pacific Company has announced that direct cable communication between Manila and Japan is broken and messages for Japan will be sent by mail from Shanghai.

Hawaii Shipho, the Japanese daily, will give a banquet to thirty guests in commemoration of reaching No. 3000 in its series of issues. The thirty are to be elected by subscribers.

J. S. Bailey has been notified of the death of his brother, Henry Bennett Bailey, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. S. A. Mr. Bailey died in July in Eastbourne, Kent, England. He was 57 years of age.

In tearing away a board partition at Oahu College a few days ago five hundred pounds of honey were found built up in cylindrical piles. The bees, of which there were several swarms, made an angry fight.

Sugar cane cultivation is now to be started on the farm of the Boys' Industrial School at Waialeale. Thirty acres are devoted to the purpose and arrangements have been made to dispose of the product at Kahuku sugar mill.

David Maunaloa yesterday pleaded guilty to indictment for breaking into the Laupahoehoe postoffice. C. R. Hemmery having been first assigned as counsel for him. Judge Dole will pronounce sentence on the defendant this morning.

Mrs. Duke, Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Robbins and Miss Skinner, a party of ladies from St. Louis and Kansas City, arrived on the Ventura and will be guests at the Hawaiian Hotel for about three weeks. They are making a pleasure trip to the islands.

H. S. Townsend, superintendent of schools for the Island of Mindanao, P. I., who was formerly inspector general of schools in Hawaii, was expected to pass through here in the transport Sheridan, but did not come. He has a year's vacation. For two years Mrs. Townsend, nee Hitchcock, has been living at Oak Park, Ill., with the children for their education.

Hereafter the American Board of Missions will handle the religious books—including the scriptures—in the Gilbertese language prepared by Rev. Hiram Bingham, D. D., and Mrs. Bingham, which the Hawaiian Board of Missions has handled for forty-two years. The outlay has been \$12,952.22 and income from sales to the Gilbert Islanders \$11,244.88.

Viggo Jacobsen is restoring the decorations on a large card owned by the Pacific Club containing the vignettes of the officers of H. M. S. Clio, who visited here many years ago. The face of Lord Beresford, as a boy, appears in the gallery. The picture was a gift of the Clio's captain to Queen Emma and reached the club through Governor Cleghorn. Dunderary side-whiskers were fashionable when the photographs were taken and most of the officers had them on.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 7, 1905.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital.	Vol.	HIG.	LOW.
MEMBERSHIP.				
G. Brewer & Co., Inc.	\$1,000,000	100		
SUGAR.				
Sw. Am. Sugar Ref.	5,000,000	100	27 1/2	26
Haw. Am. Sugar Ref.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.	2,812,700	100	85	81 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	30	84	83 1/2
W. O. Sugar Co.	750,000	100	140	135
Benokoa	2,000,000	100	100	100
Haleku	500,000	100	100	100
Kahiki Plant.	500,000	30	90	85
Kahiki Plant.	500,000	30	90	85
Kipahulu	180,000	100	100	100
Koloa	500,000	100	100	100
McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	100	65 1/2	65
Oahu Sugar Co.	5,500,000	100	114 1/2	114
Onomaea	1,000,000	30		
Palmyra Sugar Co.	500,000	30	5	5
Olas Sugar Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	8	8 1/2
Olowalu	150,000	100		
Paahoa Sugar Plant Co.	5,000,000	30	23	
Paeo	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100	140	130
Pineapple	5,000,000	100	154	145
Waialua A. & C.	4,500,000	100	65	60
Waialua	700,000	100		230
Waipaho Sugar Co.				
Wairopu	85,000	100		
Waipaho	250,000	100	150	
Waialua Sugar Mill	125,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Intertel. & T. Co.	500,000	100	100	
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	100	
H. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	100	
H. E. T. & L. Co., Ltd.	500,000	100	100	
Mutual Tel. Co.	1,000,000	100	70	
D. E. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100		
H. E. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	87 1/2	
Honolulu Advertising & Printing Co. Ltd.	400,000	100	21 1/2	
SUGAR.				
Haw. Terr. & P. Co. (Wire)		100		
Haw. Terr. & P. Co.		100		
Haw. Terr. & P. Co.		100		
Cal. & Haw. Sug. Ref.		100		
Haleku		100		
Haw. Com. & Sugar Co.		100		
Hawaiian Sugar Co.		100		
Hilo E. T. & L. Co.		100		
Hilo E. T. & L. Co.		100		
Kahuku		100		
H. E. T. & L. Co.		100		
H. E. T. & L. Co.		100		
Oahu Sugar Co.		100		
Pala		100		
Palmyra Sugar Mill Co.		100		
Palmyra Sugar Co.		100		
McBryde Sugar Co.		100		